



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

CR No. 2:24-cr-00205-HDV

Plaintiff,

I N F O R M A T I O N

v.

[18 U.S.C. § 1343: Wire Fraud; 18 U.S.C. § 287: False, Fictitious, or Fraudulent Claims; 18 U.S.C. § 982: Criminal Forfeiture]

CASIE HYNES,
aka "Casie Little,"

Defendant.

The United States Attorney charges:

COUNT ONE

[18 U.S.C. § 1343]

A. INTRODUCTORY ALLEGATIONS

At times relevant to this Information:

Defendant and Relevant Entities

1. Defendant CASIE HYNES, also known as "Casie Little," was a resident of Los Angeles County.

2. Between October 2020, and August 2021, defendant HYNES incorporated at least six businesses, including Casie Hynes Consulting; Nasty Womxn Project, LLC; Joseph Little Consulting, LLC; She Suite Collective, LLC; and Casie Little, most of which listed defendant HYNES as the organizer and/or chief executive officer

1 ("CEO") of the business and listed one of defendant HYNES's
2 residences as the business address.

3 3. Between in or around June 2020 and July 2021, defendant
4 HYNES also obtained and caused to be obtained employer identification
5 numbers ("EINs") for at least 24 businesses, including Joseph Little,
6 Caitlyn Hynes, Casie Little Consulting, College Access Project, Casie
7 & Joseph Little, Joseph Little Consulting, NW Project, Nasty Womxn
8 Project, She Suite Collective, SheSuiteCollective, She-Suite
9 Partners, She Suite Partners, College Club, She Suite Ventures,
10 Madeleine Weber, NW Project CA, JL Education, Casie Hynes RVOCA
11 04122021, CL Services, CL Education, and Casie Hynes Property TR.

12 The Paycheck Protection Program

13 4. The United States Small Business Administration ("SBA")
14 was an executive-branch agency of the United States government that
15 provided support to entrepreneurs and small businesses. The mission
16 of the SBA was to maintain and strengthen the nation's economy by
17 enabling the establishment and viability of small businesses and by
18 assisting in the economic recovery of communities after disasters.

19 5. As part of this effort, the SBA facilitated government-
20 backed loans through banks, credit unions, and other lenders.

21 6. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security
22 ("CARES") Act was a federal law enacted in or about March 2020 that
23 was designed to provide emergency financial assistance to Americans
24 suffering economic harm as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. One
25 form of assistance provided by the CARES Act was the authorization of
26 United States taxpayer funds in forgivable loans to small businesses
27 for job retention and certain other expenses, through a program
28 referred to as the Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP").

1 7. To obtain a PPP loan, a qualifying business was required to
2 submit a PPP loan application, signed by an authorized representative
3 of the business. The PPP loan application required the business,
4 through its authorized representative, to acknowledge the program
5 rules and make certain affirmative certifications to be eligible to
6 obtain the PPP loan. One such certification required the applicant
7 to affirm that “[t]he [PPP loan] funds w[ould] be used to retain
8 workers and maintain payroll or make mortgage interest payments,
9 lease payments, and utility payments.” The applicant, through its
10 authorized representative, was also required to acknowledge that “I
11 understand that if the funds are used for unauthorized purposes, the
12 federal government may pursue criminal fraud charges.” In the PPP
13 loan application, the small business, through its authorized
14 representative, was required to state, among other things, its:
15 (a) average monthly payroll expenses; and (b) number of employees.
16 These figures were used to calculate the amount of money the small
17 business was eligible to receive under the PPP, and a business could
18 not receive a loan of more than 2.5 times its average monthly payroll
19 costs. In addition, businesses applying for a PPP loan were required
20 to provide documentation showing their payroll expenses.

21 8. A PPP loan application was processed by a participating
22 financial institution (“lender”). If a PPP loan application was
23 approved, the participating lender would fund the loan using its own
24 monies, which were guaranteed by the SBA. Data from the application,
25 including information about the borrower, the total amount of the
26 loan, and the listed number of employees, was transmitted by the
27 lender to the SBA in the course of processing the loan.

1 9. PPP loan proceeds were required to be used by the business
2 on certain permissible expenses, including payroll costs, mortgage
3 interest, rent, and utilities. Under the applicable PPP rules and
4 guidance, the interest and principal on the PPP loan was eligible for
5 forgiveness if the business was eligible for the PPP loan it
6 received, spent the loan proceeds on these permissible expense items
7 within a designated period of time, and used a certain portion of the
8 loan proceeds for payroll expenses.

9 The Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program

10 10. The Economic Injury Disaster Loan ("EIDL") Program was an
11 SBA program that provided low-interest financing to small businesses,
12 renters, and homeowners in regions affected by declared disasters.

13 11. The CARES Act authorized the SBA to provide EIDLs up to \$2
14 million to eligible small businesses experiencing substantial
15 financial disruption due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the
16 CARES Act authorized the SBA to issue advances of up to \$10,000 to
17 small businesses applying for an EIDL.

18 12. To obtain an EIDL and an advance, a qualifying business was
19 required to submit an application to the SBA and provide information
20 about its operations, such as the number of employees, gross revenues
21 for the 12-month period preceding the disaster, and cost of goods
22 sold in the 12-month period preceding the disaster. In the case of
23 EIDLs for COVID-19 relief, the 12-month period extended from January
24 1, 2019, to January 31, 2020. Applicants certified that all the
25 information in the application was true and correct to the best of
26 their knowledge.

27 13. EIDL applications were submitted directly to the SBA and
28 processed by the agency with support from a government contractor.

1 The amount of the loan was determined, in part, on the information
2 provided by the applicant about employment, revenue, and cost of
3 goods, as described above.

4 14. Any funds issued under an EIDL or advance were issued
5 directly by the SBA. EIDL funds could be used for payroll expenses,
6 sick leave, production costs, and business obligations, such as
7 debts, rent, and mortgage payments. If the applicant also obtained a
8 loan under the PPP, the EIDL loan funds could not be used for the
9 same purpose as the PPP loan funds.

10 B. THE SCHEME TO DEFRAUD

11 15. Beginning no later than in or around June 2020, and
12 continuing until at least in or around June 2021, in Los Angeles,
13 within the Central District of California, and elsewhere, defendant
14 HYNES, knowingly and with intent to defraud, devised, intended to
15 devise, and participated in a scheme to defraud lenders and the SBA,
16 and to obtain money and property from the lenders and the SBA by
17 means of material false pretenses, representations, and promises, and
18 the concealment of material facts.

19 16. The fraudulent scheme operated and was carried out, in
20 substance, as follows:

21 a. Defendant HYNES incorporated and/or obtained EINs for
22 a variety of businesses (collectively, the "HYNES Companies").

23 b. Defendant HYNES applied for PPP and EIDL loans on
24 behalf of the HYNES Companies. In those applications, defendant
25 HYNES made false statements to lenders and the SBA, including false
26 representations regarding the number of employees to whom the
27 companies had paid wages and the amount of those purported wages, and
28 false certifications that the loans would be used for permissible

1 business purposes. In some instances, and in order to conceal her
2 involvement with the loans and make the companies seem more
3 legitimate, defendant HYNES applied for the loans using the names and
4 personal information of real persons as purported officers or
5 employees of the businesses, knowing that those persons did not hold
6 those roles and had not authorized defendant HYNES to use their names
7 and information in connection with the applications.

8 c. In connection with those applications, defendant HYNES
9 also electronically submitted, and cause to be submitted, false
10 documents to lenders in support of the fraudulent PPP and EIDL loan
11 applications, including false and fictitious bank and tax documents,
12 and documents bearing the forged signatures of real persons.

13 d. At the time of these applications, defendant HYNES
14 knew that the representations regarding the numbers of employees and
15 purported wages paid and intended use of the loan proceeds were
16 false, the bank and tax documents were fabricated, and the signatures
17 were forged. In making these false representations and submitting
18 these fabricated documents, defendant HYNES knew and intended that
19 the lenders would rely on them to approve the applications and
20 determine the amounts to be disbursed under the PPP and EIDL
21 programs.

22 e. Defendant HYNES directed that PPP and EIDL loan
23 proceeds be deposited into bank accounts that defendant HYNES
24 controlled.

25 f. Defendant HYNES then used the fraudulently obtained
26 PPP and EIDL loan proceeds for her own personal benefit, including
27 for expenses prohibited under the requirements of the PPP and EIDL
28 programs.

1 17. Between June 2020 and June 2021, defendant HYNES submitted
2 and caused to be submitted approximately 23 fraudulent PPP loan
3 applications to various federally insured financial institutions and
4 approximately 63 fraudulent EIDL applications to the SBA on behalf of
5 the HYNES Companies seeking a total of approximately \$3,174,323 in
6 PPP and EIDL funds, and actually received approximately \$2,255,244 in
7 fraudulent proceeds from those loans based on the false and
8 fraudulent statements, representations, and promises in the
9 applications.

10 C. USE OF THE WIRES

11 18. On or about April 14, 2021, in Los Angeles County, within
12 the Central District of California, and elsewhere, defendant HYNES,
13 for the purpose of executing the above-described scheme to defraud,
14 transmitted and caused the transmission of, by means of wire
15 communications in interstate commerce, a PPP loan application in the
16 name of JL Education from California, to American Lending Center via
17 a server outside the State of California.

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1 COUNT TWO

2 [18 U.S.C. §§ 287, 2(b)]

3 19. The Grand Jury re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 3 of this
4 Information here.

5 A. INTRODUCTORY ALLEGATIONS

6 At times relevant to this Information:

7 The CARES Act and Coronavirus Response Credits

8 20. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") was an agency of the
9 United States responsible for collecting taxes and administering the
10 Internal Revenue Code.

11 21. The CARES Act authorized an employee retention tax credit
12 (the "ERC") that a small business could use to reduce the employment
13 tax it owed to the IRS. To qualify, the business had to have been
14 operational in 2020 and to have experienced (1) at least a partial
15 suspension of the business's operations because of a government
16 COVID-19 order (e.g., an order limiting commerce, group meetings, or
17 travel) or (2) a significant decline in profits. The ERC equaled a
18 percentage of the wages that the business paid to its employees
19 during the quarter, subject to a maximum amount.

20 22. The Families First Coronavirus Response Act ("Coronavirus
21 Response Act") and its amendments authorized the IRS to give a credit
22 against employment taxes to reimburse businesses for the wages paid
23 to employees who were on sick or family leave and could not work
24 because of COVID-19 (the "paid sick and family leave credit," and,
25 collectively with the ERC, the "COVID-19 Tax Credits"). The paid
26 sick and family leave credit equaled the wages the business paid to
27 employees during the sick or family leave, subject to a maximum
28 amount.

1 23. The taxpayer could request the COVID-19 Tax Credits on the
2 IRS Form 941 (Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return) ("Form 941")
3 and was required to truthfully state, among other things, the number
4 of employees and business's quarterly wages. The COVID-19 Tax
5 Credits could generate refunds, and the taxpayer could request that
6 the IRS pay the refunds in advance, before the business filed its
7 quarterly employment tax return, through the filing of an IRS Form
8 7200 (Advance Payment of Employer Credits Due to COVID-19) ("Form
9 7200").

10 24. Federal Tax Deposits ("FTDs"), among other things,
11 consisted of employment taxes, including taxes that were withheld
12 from employees' wages. Certain employers were required to make
13 periodic FTDs to the IRS, normally on a monthly or semiweekly basis.
14 On the IRS Form 941, the employer could then deduct the FTDs paid to
15 the IRS for the applicable quarter from the total amount of
16 employment taxes due to the IRS.

17 She Suite Ventures

18 25. In or around January 2021, defendant HYNES obtained an EIN
19 on behalf of a business called She Suite Ventures.

20 26. For tax years 2020 through 2021, She Suite Ventures had no
21 substantial business operations and IRS records reflect neither
22 (i) the issuance of any Forms W-2, Forms 1099, or other wage
23 reporting forms to any individuals, nor (ii) the payment of any FTDs
24 to the IRS on She Suite Ventures' behalf.

25 B. THE FALSE CLAIM

26 27. On or about July 13, 2021, in Los Angeles County, within
27 the Central District of California, and elsewhere, defendant HYNES
28 made and presented, and willfully caused to be made and presented, to

1 the IRS, which is part of the United States Department of the
2 Treasury, a false, fictitious, and fraudulent claim against the
3 United States for the payment of a tax refund - namely, a Form 7200
4 filed on behalf of She Suite Ventures for the fourth quarter of 2021,
5 requesting \$195,911.41 as an advance payment of COVID-19 Tax Credits
6 - which claim defendant HYNES then knew to be false, fictitious, and
7 fraudulent in that She Suite Ventures was not entitled to the claimed
8 advance payment as reported on the return, including because She
9 Suite Ventures did not have the number of employees claimed on the
10 return and had not paid employees the amount in wages, tips, and
11 other compensation reported on that return.

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1 FORFEITURE ALLEGATION

2 [18 U.S.C. § 982]

3 1. Pursuant to Rule 32.2(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal
4 Procedure, notice is hereby given that the United States of America
5 will seek forfeiture as part of any sentence, pursuant to Title 18,
6 United States Code, Section 982(a)(2), in the event of the
7 defendant's conviction of the offense set forth in Count One of this
8 Indictment.

9 2. The defendant, if so convicted, shall forfeit to the United
10 States of America the following:

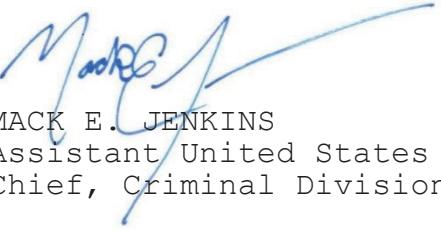
11 (a) All right, title and interest in any and all property,
12 real or personal, constituting, or derived from, any proceeds
13 obtained, directly or indirectly, as a result of the offense,
14 including but not limited to \$120,925.10 seized on or about May 24,
15 2023, from Bluevine checking account ending in 5915, held in the name
16 of Joseph Little Consulting, Joseph Little; and

17 (b) To the extent such property is not available for
18 forfeiture, a sum of money equal to the total value of the property
19 described in subparagraph (a).

20 3. Pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p),
21 as incorporated by Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(b), the
22 defendant, if so convicted, shall forfeit substitute property, up to
23 the total value of the property described in the preceding paragraph
24 if, as the result of any act or omission of the defendant, the
25 property described in the preceding paragraph, or any portion
26 thereof: (a) cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;
27 (b) has been transferred, sold to or deposited with a third party;
28 (c) has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court; (d) has

1 been substantially diminished in value; or (e) has been commingled
2 with other property that cannot be divided without difficulty.

3
4 E. MARTIN ESTRADA
5 United States Attorney

6 
7 MACK E. JENKINS
8 Assistant United States Attorney
9 Chief, Criminal Division

10
11 KRISTEN A. WILLIAMS
12 Assistant United States Attorney
13 Chief, Major Frauds Section